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The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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In difficulty alone does the nobility of great souls prove itself.
—Schiller.

WHOLE NO. 1394 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1938 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary—Treasurer | VOL. 26, NO. 1

Prevailing Wage Guarantee Urged For Federal Bill to Aid Housing

Harry C. Bates, Chairman of A. F. of L. Housing Committee, Tells Senate Group That Safeguarding Labor Standards Is Necessary to Protect Workers From Substandard Wages and to Provide Substantial and Safe Dwellings Instead of Slums; Irregular Employment in Building Industry Is Also Cited as Warranting Application of Prevailing Wage to Projects Built Under Federal Aid Plan.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—While favoring the general purpose of the bill designed to stimulate private construction and financing of housing on a large scale, introduced in the Senate by Senator Wagner and based on the suggestions presented by President Roosevelt in his Housing Message to Congress, Harry C. Bates, chairman of the American Federation of Labor Committee on Housing, told the Senate Committee on Currency and Banking during the hearing on the measure that the omission of provisions to protect labor standards on construction projects assisted by the program was a serious defect which should be remedied by the inclusion of a requirement making mandatory the payment of prevailing wages and the application of fair work conditions on all housing work financed by funds advanced or guaranteed by the United States Government.

Answering the claim that hourly wages are unduly high in the building industry, Mr. Bates stressed the indisputable facts that the workers are highly skilled, employment is irregular, work in the building industry is more hazardous than in other industries, and minimized the charge that the alleged high wages paid workers in the building trades materially boost the cost of housing with the statement that "direct labor cost on construction is but a fraction of the total cost of residential buildings."

Importance of Labor Standards

With regard to the paramount necessity of including in the Housing Bill provision for the prevailing wage and other recognized labor standards (the provision finally placed in the measure by a Senate amendment and turned over to the conferees of the Senate and House) Mr. Bates said:

I want to call the particular attention of this committee to one phase of the proposed program which labor considers of crucial importance.

As you know, the proposed legislation contains no provision whatsoever which would safeguard labor standards on residential construction contemplated under this program. I am confident that I express the desire of every mechanic and laborer in the building industry when I say that it is essential to incorporate a provision protecting standards of wages, hours and other conditions of employment in this Bill.

I am asking this committee, therefore, to incorporate a new section into the Bill which would require the payment of prevailing wages and the maintenance of adequate labor standards on all construction work on which funds are either advanced or guaranteed by the federal government.

Chiseling Contractors Impose Low Wages

In doing this it is not enough to require that the projects submitted to public cost estimates based on prevailing rates of pay. We know very well from the past experiences on a number of FHA projects that it is possible for a contractor to apply for an eighty per cent loan on proposed construction, and secure a guarantee on such loan, and

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A. F. L. SEAMEN'S UNION WARNS C.I.O. GANGSTERS

Chapelaine Declares Members Will Be Adequately Protected Against Curran's N. M. U. "Beef Squads."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York, N. Y.—Charging the National Maritime Union, an affiliate of John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization, with initiating a terrorizing campaign on the New York waterfront in an endeavor to cripple every vessel of the Eastern Steamship Line, the American Federation of Labor Seamen's Union declared it was taking steps to protect its membership from such attacks and warned Joseph Curran, general organizer of the N. M. U., "and his aids, that there will be a time when patience is exhausted and that time is rapidly approaching."

C. I. O. Bucks Labor Board Election

The seamen's union charges that the National Labor Relations Board, following a recent election conducted by a ship of the Eastern Line, is certifying the A. F. of L. Union as the collective bargaining agent for the ship's crews. Expressing dissatisfaction with the action of the Labor Board, the N. M. U. called a strike here and tied up three of the company's ships. The strike closed the ports of Boston,

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EDITORIAL

Out-of-Work Benefits Available For Millions of Workers

Unemployment compensation laws went into effect in twenty-two States and the District of Columbia on January 1, 1938. It is estimated that 11,500,000 employed workers in this vast area will be eligible for out-of-work benefits in case they are thrown into the unemployed army.

Adding Wisconsin, whose unemployment compensation law went into effect a number of months ago, there are now twenty-three States and the District of Columbia in which approximately 12,000,000 working men and women are insured against loss of their jobs by their right to benefits of various amounts for periods ranging from 12 to 20 weeks when they find themselves barred from employment. To guarantee the payments of these benefits the total amount credited to these States in the United States treasury's unemployment trust fund is close to $500,000,000.

In the remaining 26 States unemployment compensation laws are on the statute books with out-of-work benefits becoming effective in eight of them during 1938, the remainder following in 1939. The temporary barring of the twenty-five States from unemployment compensation benefits is due to the requirement of the Social Security Act that no State shall begin benefit payments until two years after pay roll contributions begin under its law. The purpose of this provision is to give the State time to accumulate a sufficient reserve fund. Consequently the workers in the States whose legislatures delayed enactment of unemployment compensation laws will be deprived of out-of-work benefits during a portion of 1938 and 1939.

The States where unemployment compensation becomes effective during January are: Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The realization of unemployment insurance for millions of working men and women is an achievement for the progressive policy of the American Federation of Labor.

After a thorough survey of economic conditions, the 1932 convention of the Federation adopted with practical unanimity the recommendation of the Federation Executive Council in favor of unemployment insurance. War this action was taken, only one State, Wisconsin, had provided out-of-work benefits for the jobless.

Following the 1932 convention, the Federation mobilized the labor movement throughout the United States in favor of State unemployment insurance legislation.

In 1934, President Roosevelt set up the Committee on Economic Security William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and other representatives of the labor movement were named to serve on the committee. It was the report of the Committee on Economic Security the President used as the basis for his message to Congress early in 1935 recommending the enactment of the Social Security Bill, which included a section providing compensation for unemployment.

From the time the bill was introduced until it was enacted into law and signed by the President in August, 1935, the American Federation of Labor represented the united front of the labor movement in favor of the measure.

And now, in little more than five years, a system of unemployment insurance was adopted by the American Federation of Labor, and in a little more than two years after the unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act became the statute law of the land, the workers in twenty-three States and the District of Columbia have the right to receive out-of-work benefits when unemployment hits them, while the workers in all of the other States will get such benefits within a relatively short period.

A major defect of the unemployment compensation system is the statutory provision barring large numbers of workers from participating in the insurance plan. To remedy this defect, the American Federation of Labor is now sponsoring an amendment to the Social Security Act to provide coverage for agricultural workers and all employes in work, trade, mills, mines and factories, with the probability of favorable consideration by Congress.

With unemployment benefits at hand for jobless workers in twenty-three States and the District of Columbia and laws making benefits available in the near future for jobless workers in the remaining 26 States, the American Federation of Labor can well take pride in the realization of this commendable beginning of protection against unemployment. In the language of the report of the Federation's Executive Council to the last A. F. of L. convention, drafted by the authors of the Social Security Act, "the concentrated and unanimous demand made upon Congress for the enactment of this measure by the organized workers of this nation left the Congress of the United States no alternative but to give favor of the measure as to make its enactment into law an assured fact."

$500,000 WAGE INCREASE WON FOR T.V.A. EMPLOYES

Agreement With Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council Also Establishes Maximum 40-Hour-Week.

Knoxville, Tenn. (AFLNS).—As the conclusion of six weeks of conferences and negotiations between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, finalized a new wage and hour agreement for 8,000 skilled and unskilled workers establishing a maximum work week of forty hours with overtime pay and an increase in wages of approximately five per cent.

T. V. A. officials said the hourly increase would total more than $140,000. Negotiations affecting the employes paid on an annual basis have not been completed.

A six-member committee represented the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council in the conference.

The new agreement is scheduled to take effect on January 1, 1938. It will continue in force for one year.

C. I. O. HIT BY A. F. OF L. PACT WITH REX COMPANY

Labor Board Voided C. I. O. Agreement With Connersville Firm Because of False Claims.

Connersville, Ind. (AFLNS).—Now that A. F. of L. Federal Labor Union No. 20321 is firmly established as the sole collective bargaining agency for employees of the Rex Manufacturing Company, by the Board election and promises of C. I. O. spellbinders who sought to lure the union workers away in the year, appear to be drifting to the C. I. O. while the men are enjoying better pay and improved working conditions.

The local instance was one of the first cases in which C. I. O. representatives, after losing an election on an employer, falsely claiming a majority of employes were members of their union, only to have it thrown out by the National Labor Relations Board when a check-up revealed that although the A. F. of L. local really had a majority of the employes as actual members.

It was recently pointed out by J. J. Kelly, A. F. of L. Organizer, in Cincinnati, that the voiding of the contract bears out the contention of the A. F. of L. unions, the local and national, in many instances where the C. I. O. has sought to force contracts on employers they did not represent a majority of employees.

Mr. Hurst also stated that, if the clear thinking workers of the country would show a little more fight and courage of their convictions, such as was demonstrated in the Rex plant at Connersville, the C. I. O. hysteria would soon be stunned and stamped out by the workers themselves.

Labor Gains Cited In Perkins Report

Secretary Notes Progress Toward Goal Set by Congress When Department Was Created; Emphasizes Labor Union Growth; Cites Increase Wages; Lists 3,743 Strikes During Year.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Miss Frances Perkins, in her annual report as Secretary of Labor, declared that "heartening progress" has been made toward realizing the original goal set forth by Congress twenty-five years ago in the Act creating the Department of Labor charged with the duty of fostering, promoting and developing the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, improving their working conditions, and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment.

"Profound Changes" in Industrial Life Cited

After reviewing the "profound changes" that have developed in the industrial life of the United States since the Labor Department was established in 1913, Miss Perkins said the increase of working men and women today are expressed in shorter hours, increased annual income; safe and healthful working and living conditions; social security; recognition of wage earners as an integral and significant part of the economic life with an opportunity to contribute to and play a part in furthering the progress of our democracy.

"All the statistics at our command show that tremendous progress has been made along these lines," she said. "Under abnormal conditions, economic and financial, the task has not been an easy one; the climb up the hill not easy. But we have made the descent.

"In people of this country have learned to appreciate their dependence one on another, the relationship of

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4 Million Educated By W.P.A. Teachers

American Federation of Teachers Urges President Roosevelt to Continue Adult Educational Projects.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Chicago, Ill.—Four million American adults have been enrolled by W. P. A. educational projects, it is stated by Joel Seidman, president of the Section on the Adult and W. P. A. Section of the American Federation of Teachers, in an open letter to President Roosevelt made public here.

The letter urged the President to announce that the W. P. A. educational projects would be continued and expanded. The threatened curtailing power that W. P. A. can provide, Mr. Seidman said.

TEXT OF SEIDMAN'S LETTER

The text of the letter follows:

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In behalf of the thousands of W. P. A. teachers organized in the American Federation of Teachers, I am writing to urge the continuation and expansion of the W. P. A. educational projects. I am sure that I express the sincere desires of many additional thousands of W. P. A. teachers.

At the press... time the W. P. A. projects are undoubtedly only until December 31. As a result there is uncertainty and fear in the minds of many other W. P. A. workers as to whether the projects will be continued. I respectfully urge that you end this un-

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NORTH DAKOTA REGISTERS PROGRESS FOR A. F. of L.

Sixteen New Unions Formed; Trade for Workers in Fargo and Grand Forks, Fargo Bakers and Dickinson Bartenders Finalize Wage Increase Agreements.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Fargo, N. Dak.—Organized labor in many communities of North Dakota is forging ahead in an unprecedented manner, according to reports received under the fighting banner of the American Federation of Labor.

Eleven new local unions have been formed here, bringing nearly 2,000 new members into the union fold. A strike in the transfer industry here was settled, union contracts being secured with five major transfer lines. The agreements provide increased pay, shorter working hours, with overtime, and seniority rights for a large number of workers. The Bakers and Confectionery Workers' local union also won a recent strike, securing a closed shop contract, with increased wages and overtime, along with seniority rights.

In Dickinson, an organization drive reported in the members of all new local unions already reported organized. Fargo was also recently settled with a clean-cut victory, the men winning increased wages, with overtime, shorter working hours and seniority rights.

U. S. Court Denies Brewery Workers Injunction Against the A. F. of L.

Federal Judge Bailey Refuses to Enjoin American Federation of Labor From Enforcing Its Rule Conferring Jurisdiction Over Teamsters in the Brewery Industry to the Teamsters Brotherhood; Declares that "Questions of Jurisdiction Are To Be Settled by the Proper Authorities" of the Federation, With the Comment That the Brewery Workers "Acquiesced" in the Actions of the A. F. of L. "So Long as They Were Favorable To It, Without Apparently Raising Any Question of Jurisdiction."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Justice Jennings Bailey of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia handed down a decision here refusing to enjoin the lawful and constitutional action of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled with regard a jurisdiction dispute between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America and the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor is the highest legislative and judicial body of the Federation, the decisions of the convention being final unless they are changed by a subsequent convention.

The 1936 A. F. of L. convention, by an emphatic vote of 13,872 to 5,859, decided that jurisdiction over teamsters and chauffeurs in the brewery industry properly belonged to the Teamsters International Brotherhood rather than to the Brewery Workers International Union.

The resistance of the Brewery Workers Union to this decision of the A. F. of L. convention culminated a number of months ago in the filing of a petition for an injunction in the Federal District Court here restraining the officers and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor from enforcing the convention order and also enjoining the Teamsters Brotherhood from taking in brewery truck drivers.

The 1937 convention of the Federation approved the report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council on the controversy, which denounced the action of the Brewery Workers Union as a direct blow against the organized labor movement and an attack on the "fundamental structure" of the American Federation of Labor itself.

Brewery Union Ignored the Law

"Never before in the history of labor injunctions," the Council declared, "has an attempt been made to secure such an all-embracing or far-reaching injunction against the workers of a free people."

The Executive Council took the position that the Brewery Workers Union had "ignored the mandate of the law, well recognized by the courts, that the courts will let labor unions, like churches, settle their own internal affairs, and cannot be called on to intervene except on the petition of an aggrieved union, if it has been given a hearing before the proper union tribunal under the union's constitution (and laws) to set aside the findings and decrees of the union's highest authority."

After a full hearing, Justice Bailey dismissed the suit of the Teamsters Brotherhood to enjoin the American Federation of Labor from enforcing the Federation's laws. The injunction is regarded as sustaining the authority of the American Federation of Labor over its own internal affairs without intervention of the equity courts.

Text of Justice Bailey's Opinion

The text of Justice Bailey's opinion follows:

This is a suit by the plaintiff as representative of the International Brotherhood of what may be called the Brewery Workers against the American Federation of Labor, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters etc., and certain officers and members of the two Brotherhood associations seeking in substance to enjoin the Federation from attempting to compel those teamsters who are members of the plaintiff union to be-

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KNOXVILLE GOVERNMENT WORKERS DEFEAT C. I. O.

American Federation of Government Employes Union Repudiates Affiliation With Subversive Group and Declares Firm Loyalty for American Federation of Labor.

Knoxville, Tenn. (AFLNS).—The absolute failure of the Committee for Industrial Organization to organize employes of the Federal Government is strikingly revealed by recent developments in Knoxville.

A few weeks ago Lodge No. 136, American Federation of Government Employes, following the activities of a well-known group held an election and by a majority of those present voted to withdraw from the C. I. O. and affiliate with the U. F. W. A., an affiliate of the C. I. O.

C. I. O. Deceit Regarding Labor Act

Henry C. Ihler, national organizer of the A. F. G. E., after a survey of the situation and conference with leaders, has been received as to the facts. At a meeting of the employes of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Mr. Ihler informed them that the National Labor Relations Act does not in any way affect Federal employes, and that the charter held by the Rhodes-Ihler Lodge No. 136 was null and void.

He told them they were granted the right to organize under a law passed in 1912 and that they were not affected in any way by the National Labor Relations Act, which was established for employes in industries not connected with

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CHAPELDAINE ANNOUNCES NEW DEAL FOR SEAMEN

President of A. F. of L. Unit Upholds Collective Bargaining as Major Method to Improve Economic Conditions of Seafarers; Criticizes C. I. O. Seamen's Union Leadership.

New York, N. Y. (AFLNS).—Both a new deal and a "square deal" were promised seamen in their struggle with their employers for better wages, hours and work conditions by Robert Chapelaine, president of the American Federation of Labor Seamen's Union here, in a statement to the press following a meeting of the negotiating committee of the union, of which he is chairman, with representatives of the Atlantic Coast Steamship Owners' Association in an effort to work out a basis for a new wage scale and working conditions preliminary to a new agreement.

"We have had a preliminary meeting with the operators in response to their request and can report that considerable progress has been made," Mr. Chapelaine said. "We understand that similar meetings have been held with representatives of the N. M. U., an organization set up by the American Federation of Labor.

New Conditions Sought

"The A. F. of L. Seamen's Union is out to build up conditions for the seamen, not to break them down, and we will not be a party of anyone to use us as strike breakers in establishing conditions here we do not favor, chosen as the collective bargaining agency.

"Our aim is to give the seamen a new deal and a square deal and we intend to fight for the seamen and not for any ship operators.

Folly of C. I. O. Leadership

"For the leadership of the N. M. U. and the C. I. O. we hold only contempt, but for the rank and file of the membership of the N. M. U. we have only respect because they are our brothers and our shipmates. Their fight is our fight and their problems are our problems and we shall not betray their interests.

"Although we cannot understand why some of the seamen have chosen N. M.

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PRINTING TRADES OPPOSE PENDING COPYRIGHT TREATY

Chairman Haggerty of Allied Printing Trades Board of Governors Declares Ratification by the Senate Would Abolish Protection Now Given Printing Industry Workers Against Cheap Labor Products of Foreign Publishers.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A strong protest against the ratification of the new copyright treaty now pending in the United States Senate was made by John H. Haggerty, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America and chairman of the Board of Governors of the Allied Printing Trades, in a letter sent to each member of the Senate.

Under the present law an American copyright is not granted unless the copyrighted matter is produced by workers in the United States. The pending treaty, Haggerty declared, nullifies this legislation and enlarges the copyright privilege to include printed material published in foreign countries, where labor standards are much below the standards prevailing in the United States. Labor conditions in foreign countries, he declared, would make the United States under the proposed treaty would increase the already large number of unemployed in the American printing trades.

TEXT OF HAGGERTY'S LETTER

Following is the text of Mr. Haggerty's letter sent to each United States Senator:

The organized printing trades workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, deplore the loss of employment opportunities, in large part, on the continued operation of American printing plants produced by non-union copyrighted material, appeal to you to protect their employment opportunities by rejecting, or, at least, by not ratifying the proposed Copyright Treaty recently reported by the Foreign Relations Committee, and now pending on the Senate Calendar.

Menaces American Living Standards

The effect of this Copyright Treaty repeals the only protection the American printing trades workers have against the competition, on copyrighted matter, of the lower wages and lower living standards which prevail in foreign countries.

Some four years ago the Congress enacted copyright legislation which requires that in order to acquire an American copyright one must certify that such copyrighted matter was produced by workers in the United States.

Foreign Employers Pay Low Wages

This is the only type of legislation which will insure employment opportunities of American printing trades workers and which they have enjoyed for the past forty years. The importance of no avail as the duties are based on foreign values and there is no way of ascertaining the costs due to the inability of knowing in the United States many copies of such material was printed, the larger number printed, of course, decreasing the unit value of each book or pamphlet.

The wages paid to printing trades workers in the United States are from two to ten times the wages paid to workers employed in European and Asiatic countries. The machinery in use is comparable in almost all coun-

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CALIFORNIA ORGANIZER APPLIES UNIQUE METHOD

Howard Reed Hits the Bull's-Eye in Signing Up San Diego Fish Industry for Union Shop.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The determination of the American Federation of Labor to organize the fishing industry of California and secure fair and decent conditions of wages and agreements is well illustrated by the following article entitled "Organizer Knows How, Owners Fish Under Union Pact," published in a recent issue of the San Diego (Calif.) Labor Leader:

Howard Reed, whirlwind organizer from the Federation's Trades and Labor Council, has a system. This week, with a thumbtack, pen in one hand, and a sheaf of agreement forms in the other, he stood on the fishing boat docks and signed the owners, captain, and crew as fast as they came in, with the result that twelve more owners hit the dust and signed agreements guaranteeing good crews important working improvements.

Under his expert guidance, the newly-formed Tuna Clippers' Federation of 21319 has an enthusiastic and constantly increasing membership. Every time a tuna boat hits the dock, anywhere from three to fourteen more signatures take their places on the local's membership books. And then the owner signs an agreement and everyone is satisfied except the fish.

Yesterday, an agreement was negotiated with the American Tuna Boat Association, in which twelve boat owners were involved. A 100 per cent union crew was guaranteed the Union; and wage increases up to five per cent were

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Schools Closed In 2 Big Cities

Children in Cincinnati and Minneapolis Deprived of Educational Opportunities by Lack of Public Funds; American Federation of Teachers Urges Adequate Tax Levies to Prevent Curtailment of Schooling and Salary Cuts.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

As sub-freezing temperature continued to grip the nation, children in two American cities found school doors closed against them. Financial troubles caused both Minneapolis and Cincinnati to declare abnormally long shut-downs of their schools. In both cities, officials of the American Federation of Teachers issued statements pointing out the educational ill-effects of the extra-long vacations.

Business Interests Sabotage School Tax

Trouble in both cities arose through successful efforts of real estate interests and large taxpayers to prevent the passage of needed tax measures. In both cities, locals of the American Federation of Teachers carried on strong campaigns to secure the necessary tax measures. The Cincinnati Federation of Teachers was successful this year in securing approval of a tax levy which will prevent closing of schools next December.

Children of the Poor Suffer

"Shortening of the school year for several years has already amounted to a half of a semester of school," said Miss Gladys Wiggen, president of the Minneapolis Federation of Teachers

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WAREHOUSE UNION SIGNS UP McKESSON & ROBBINS

Agreement With Chain Drug Firm Includes 45-Hour Week, Wage Increase and Paid Vacation.

Chicago, Ill. (AFLNS).—Wholesale Drug Warehouse Employes Union No. 21036 is now working under a union contract with the big drug house, division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., nationally known pharmaceutical concern, which brought wage increases and improved working conditions to employees.

The agreement established the 45-hour work week, with 8-hours maximum daily and 5 hours on Saturdays. Six holidays are recognized and employees with over one year's service get a week's vacation with pay, while those with five years' service or over get an annual vacation of two weeks with full pay.

Prevailing Wage Guarantee Urged For Federal Bill to Aid Housing

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FHA and then let out the actual construction work on a bidding basis—a bidding basis, however, which would require the payment of the prevailing wages for labor in the locality.

The result of such practice often is that the recipient of the loan in practice secures insurance in excess of 100 per cent of the actual cost of the project, making up the difference from substandard wages paid on the construction work done.

This practice not only offers a subterfuge for evasion of the requirements of the Act but also undermines the existing labor standards which labor has been able to attain as a result of collective bargaining through actual and direct negotiation between unions and employers in the community.

It is to do away with practices of this kind that labor insists on the inclusion of a requirement for the payment of prevailing wages in actual practice after the project is approved.

Failure to safeguard labor standards would mean not only a failure to protect the wage structure of building mechanics and laborers but will also mean, inevitably, the failure of an entire effort to bring within reach of the American family a home which is soundly built, of substantial materials, and so constructed that at the end of twenty years of amortization it will still provide substantial and safe shelter instead of a dilapidated hovel.

Workers Are Highly Skilled

There has been a great deal of misunderstanding, and consequently much loose thinking with regard to the wage situation in the building industry, which the experts are too prone to draw for their examples on the entire construction industry when actually discussing the building industry as such.

In practically every essential, building construction presents a wholly different problem from the open construction branch of the industry. When we talk about residential building, and residential building alone, it is inadmissible to draw conclusions from conditions prevailing in open construction.

This is particularly true with regard to the wage conditions. In building construction over 70 per cent of the workers are highly skilled. In open construction on the other hand, a much larger portion of the work is done by unskilled or semi-skilled labor. Here only is there this difference in the type of labor employed. There is also a marked contrast in the regularity of employment. The costs of labor operations are wholly different and the type of consumer, of contractor and of employer is not at all the same.

Fallacy of "Average Wage" Theory

A number of economists and statisticians have shown the unfortunate tendency to deal with problems vitally affecting which group of our population as well as individuals in broad generalized terms. It is not unusual, and it is quite understandable, to find a statement which reasons somewhat along this line: "What is the average wage in the United States? And then what is the average wage paid in the building industry? Ah, the building wage is above the average, it is 'way out of line,' we must do something to bring it down to the average."

To the uninformed this type of reasoning appears plausible on the face of it and has unfortunately gained general acceptance, but it is this type of reasoning that fails to recognize that the welfare of the worker in the building industry must differ very radically from that of the worker in other industries.

Long Training Period Required

First of all the building trades workers represent a unique problem in the ages of technical and mechanical advancement.

In large-scale manufacturing the proportion of highly skilled workers who have undergone a long period of training and skill development is relatively small, for the building construction and vast majority of workers are mechanics who possess great skill and have undergone an extended period of training.

A factory worker who performs repetitive movements under the routine of mechanical devices can be trained in a few weeks. The building craftsman or worker, however, in performing his detailed movements is directed by the experience he has gained over a long period of years and his familiarity with the problems of construction. Unless he has had thoroughly mastered the variety of jobs which will confront him and has developed a high degree of skill in handling them he is not a qualified mechanic. The building trades worker is a craftsman and skilled and trained workers the compensation reflected in the prevailing wage rates of the building industry must at least be maintained. To lower wage standards is to sacrifice the quality of the products, to deliberately undermine the building of structures which are inferior.

But skill is not the only differential characteristic which accounts for the higher wage rates in the building industry. The occupation of the building worker is far more hazardous than the average occupation of the worker in manufacturing industries. The building worker is exposed to accidents more numerous and more severe than in other industries. Moreover, he is exposed to special risks which do not exist in other industrial undertakings.

Employment Is Irregular

Another and even more significant factor responsible for the special wage situation in the building industries is the great irregularity of employment.

Employment in the building industry is not only irregular but it is characterized by its hourly nature. Not only do seasons of the year and weather affect the operations but they are affected also by the prompt availability with which materials are furnished at a job and efficiency with which operations are facilitated.

This irregularity of employment cuts deeply into the workers' earnings. To compensate for this fact it is obvious that periods of joblessness the worker must be paid for in that his hourly rates are set at an adequate level.

Work Life Span Is Short

Aside from this fact, the nature of the work of a building trades mechanic exacts from him a greater degree of physical effort and requires more strenuous and more continuous physical exertion than in most occupations. It is also important to know that work life span of the building mechanic is even shorter than that in the majority of other occupations.

Some compensation must be provided in the wage rate for this factor so that the worker may maintain himself in independence when he can no longer able to find a job in his regular trade.

Direct Labor Cost Is Small

Direct labor cost on construction is but a fraction of the total cost of residential buildings. Certainly the maintenance of prevailing wages—that small but essential measure of protection of the lower wage standards—can have no substantial effect on the progress of the program.

At the same time such prevailing wage requirements will protect and safeguard the lower worker in the building industry because it will make possible the payment of prevailing wage levels.

Ban on Jerry-Built Housing

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I want to express the hope that the housing bill to be built under the provisions of it program will not be cheap housing or flimsy material, not to outlast ten the life of the mortgage.

Congress must place as a keystone to the foundation of the entire legislation for rigid standards on materials, construction and equipment that will house the American people in homes which they will be able to hand on to the next generation.

I think it is better for us to leave the whole program untouched if we cannot have assurance that the benefit of the worker and business in general, substantial housing will be provided materials by experienced, skilled workmen, under adequate standards and specifications in every detail.

Failure to do so will be tantamount to a failure on our part to be sparing and honestly. Jerry-built, speculative housing must be ended before we begin to build.

It is my belief, Mr. Chairman, that with safeguards you have offered we can make it possible for us to build and build well. If that can be done, we have in this legislation a way out of one of the most difficult economic situation this country has yet faced.

WAGE BOOSTS SAVED WORKERS BUYING POWER, A. F. OF L SAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

Progress Administration to provide for those who have been in dire distress because of these lay-offs. From November 6 to 27, 28,000 have been added to the WPA rolls. This small number of jobs for the new unemployed army now laid off, and to be laid off, ployment trend is quickly reversed, WPA jobs will be the first to be substantially increased. It is fortunate that the wage increases of last spring will help many workers' families to care for their unemployed relatives.

Wage Raises Sustain Purchasing Power

Will these lay-offs greatly reduce workers' buying power and cause a further decline in business? It is significant that in spite of the drastic job losses of the last two months, the total number of jobs is still more than last year's level. The 44,645,000 at work in November, 1937, compared with 43,849,000 in November, 1936—347,000 more than a year ago. The same is true regarding the comparison in total payroll. Average earnings in industry generally were 65.5 cents per hour in October, 1937 (the latest figure), compared to 58.7 cents in October, 1936. This gain of 7c an hour has raised the total payroll so that the monthly earnings of all wage and salaried workers, in spite of recent lay-offs, are greater than last year by about $100,000,000. Employment is slightly less than 1 per cent above last year, total payroll is 2.4 per cent higher.

Hourly cost of living has increased 3.7 per cent since November last year, this gain in income of 2.4 per cent is not quite enough to offset the rise in prices. Nevertheless, these figures show that due to wage increases, buying power is well maintained, and lay-offs in industry have not yet reached large enough proportions to cut off industry's market and prolong the depression.

Trade union figures for the last of November and the first part of December show 12.3 per cent of the membership unemployed compared with 11.2 per cent in November, 9.6 per cent in October, 1937, and 11.1 per cent in December, 1936. (Weighted figures.) Unemployment losses have been most severe in building, metal trades, clothing, miscellaneous manufacturing, and railroads. Lay-offs in other industries were not found so severe, and motion picture theatre employees report employment gaining slightly with the holiday season.

PRINTING TRADES OPPOSE PENDING COPYRIGHT TREATY

(Continued from Page 1)

tries, the difference in being almost entirely due to the differences in wages paid.

Criticizes Department of State

For the past ten or more years the State Department, inspired by certain manufacturing and publishing and other business interests, who seek the favor of foreign governments, has sought to secure the repeal of that legislation which this Government accords those copyrights in the United States of books and other copyrighted matter from the countries in which the wages which prevail in foreign countries.

Having failed to secure the approval of the Congress to the repeal of these protective measures, those who obsequiously curry favor with foreign countries who seek this work for their own workers, they now boldly ask the Senate to ratify a Copyright Treaty, and, through the backdoor method of a Copyright Treaty the nullification of laws enacted by both branches of the Congress.

Ratification Would Be Un-American

Not only is such action unfair, unjustifiable and unwarranted, but, in view of the present depression, with additional thousands of American workers almost daily added to the millions already unemployed, it is inexcusable.

If there is need for any change in our copyright laws the American Congress, and not those who seek to curry favor with representatives of foreign governments, should enact such change openly and not by a subterfuge seldom resorted to.

Recommittal Is Urged

On behalf of the organized printing trades workers, we respectfully appeal to the Senate to withhold approval of the Copyright Treaty until such time as the Congress shall enact appropriate legislation, or at least refuse to ratify such Copyright Treaty while so many millions of American workers are unable to secure profitable employment.

Hoping that we may be privileged to advise the organized printing trades workers of your Body of your cooperation in protecting their employment opportunities, I am,

With my kindest regards and best wishes for a happy holiday season,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN R. HAGGERTY,
President, International
Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

California Labor Enlists Government Officials to Aid Prune Surplus Sale

Vandeleur Also Urges Trade Unionists to Join Buying Campaign in Interest of Union Members Employed by Growers.

San Francisco, Calif. (AFLNS).—An urgent appeal to President Roosevelt, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, California Senators and Congressmen, President Green of the American Federation of Labor, and various governmental agencies to give immediate aid to American people in home relief, whereby will be able to hand on to the next generation.

I think it is better for us to leave the whole program untouched if we cannot have assurance that the benefit of the worker and business in general, substantial housing will be provided materials by experienced, skilled workmen, under adequate standards and specifications in every detail.

Failure to do so will be tantamount to a failure on our part to be sparing and honestly. Jerry-built, speculative housing must be ended before we begin to build.

It is my belief, Mr. Chairman, that with safeguards you have offered we can make it possible for us to build and build well. If that can be done, we have in this legislation a way out of one of the most difficult economic situation this country has yet faced.

cultural industry, and others dependent on them or their business, it has been decided to ask for direct and immediate governmental aid.

"The surplus is a nominal matter, when considered on a national basis, but a very important one to the California prune growers and the labor they employ.

"While we have urged action by governmental agencies, it would be well for labor to continue its campaign among its own members to indoor purchase of the California prune crop.

"We must not forget that if we do something for the farmer we will be in a more receptive mood when negotiating labor contracts. We can proceed in helping him dispose of this surplus, labor as well as all lines of business will benefit.

"And any and all cooperation that the California Federation of Labor or labor movement can give to bring about disposition of this prune surplus will be a good investment."

BATTLE CREEK CLERKS WIN KRESGE AGREEMENT

Wage Increases Ranging From 50 Cents to $2.50 Per Week, Paid Vacations and Recognition of Union Shop Included in Agreement.

Battle Creek, Mich. (AFLNS).—Following settlement of the recent Kresge strike here, with a union contract secured into with Retail Clerks' Local No. 1140, it is reported that the workers were given a 50 cents per week increase, the company is finding it convenient and profitable in many instances to employ part-time workers and be assured of the added efficiency and discipline of union clerks.

The union contract boosted wages from a minimum of $15.00 a week per person. Other benefits include: vacations with pay in advance, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, a rest period each afternoon and a preferential shop.

It is stated that Robert Stevens, member of the Retail Clerks rendered valuable service in connection with the strike and its settlement, particularly during the period when the state mediator quit the strike.

Mrs. Fuson, clerks' International organizer, and James A. Daar, A. F. of L. representative participated in effecting the final settlement.

WALLACE ASKS COST CUT IN HOUSING FOR FARMERS

Secretary of Agriculture Says Soil Tillers Would Get $450,000,000 Annually For Housing if Permitted to Make Lower Down Payments on Homes Above $6,000.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Favorable reaction in labor circles greeted the recent suggestion by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, considering housing legislation, that farm housing be included in its benefits.

The Secretary proposed that farm homes costing $6,000 be included for loans and low interest rates and agreed to guidance measures for the carrying out of this proposal. He declared that such proposal would enable farmers to spend $1446,000,000 annually in renovating and building farm homes.

During the course of his testimony, Secretary Wallace gave as his opinion that the President's proposal for housing legislation was the "best bet" for the construction industry. He felt, of course, labor officials insist that the building trades are needed and the increased employment in the building industry and allied lines which the proposal would make possible is the best direction for the future economic development of the nation.

Labor Gains Cited In Perkins Report

(Continued from Page 1)

worker and employer, the necessity of balanced progress in order that the standard of American living is to be raised and the country is to be made prosperous.

She discussed the problems created by the application of machinery to industry, with the consequent loss that, although the machine age has resulted in tragic situations for some general progress to aid working men and women has been made.

Increase in Union Strength

In referring to the expansion of labor unions, she said:

"The growth in numbers and influence of labor has been rapid in recent years, and it has not always been possible to avoid the errors of inexperience. In general, real progress has been made in building mutual trade, clothing, miscellaneous manufacturing, and railroads. Lay-offs in other industries were not found so severe, and motion picture theatre employees report employment gaining slightly with the holiday season.

U. S. Court Denies Brewery Workers Injunction Against the A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

come instead members of the Teamsters Union, to set aside certain actions of the Executive Council of the Federation and for declaratory judgments as to the powers of the Federation and of the officers of the Federation over the plaintiff.

No Real Property Rights

The defendant has moved to dismiss the bill on several grounds and chiefly upon the ground that the courts will not interfere with the operations of associations which are not conducted for profit, when no property rights are involved.

It cannot see that the plaintiff as an International Union, and as an affiliated member of the Confederation has any rights in this controversy that are property rights in the real sense.

The mere fact that members of local unions may have certain rights as to the trade or craft which they follow in the International does not give the latter any real property rights in the Confederation.

A. F. of L. Is Sustained

Apart from any question of property rights, I think that matters of jurisdiction are to be settled by the proper authorities of the Confederation; and so "so as to any contract between different members of the Confederation or between them so far as the Confederation is concerned. The plaintiff has acquiesced in the actions of the Confederation so long as they were favorable to it, without apparently raising any question of jurisdiction.

On the whole I do not think that this case is of the character that would give the Court power to interfere in the actions of the Confederation, and consequently the Court would not enter upon a declaratory judgment as to matters which are not within its jurisdiction.

The motion to dismiss the bill or complaint should be sustained.

A. F. L. SEAMEN'S UNION WARNS C.I.O. GANGSTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

lowing the C. I. O. A. F. of L. union completed the ships' crews.

"Beef Squads" Swing Into Action

In issuing the warning, Robert Chapelden, President of the A. F. of L. Seamen's Union, said that Mayor LaGuardia, the leadership of the N. M. U., unable to induce members of our union to strike, are out to put enough members in the hospital to tie up the vessels.

"If the N. M. U. is not satisfied with the decisions of the N. L. R. B. why don't they picket the board and have their 'beef squads' beat up the members of the board?

"If the board is unable or unwilling to enforce its decisions we want to know it. We have enough members in many vessels now certified to the N. M. U. to cause such chaos in the shipping industry if we have to.

"The American Federation of Labor's Seamen's Union feels that we owe a duty to the public and to the employers for that reason we are doing our best to maintain peace. Conditions are not perfect fighting will not improve conditions for seamen, nor will it increase the confidence of the public which is being rapidly destroyed by the tactics of the N. M. U. leadership. Let Joseph Curran and his aides be advised, however, that there comes a time when patience is exhausted and that time is rapidly approaching!"

Schools Closed In 2 Big Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

"Many of the children in poorer districts cannot spend the entire week, in frigid weather, playing on the streets or shut up in their homes. There is no money to keep the school buildings open for club or community activities."

R. R. Abercrombie, president of the Cincinnati Federation of Teachers, declared: "The teachers regret the loss of time but are powerless to prevent it. They can see the effects of the loss of four weeks' pay have had so far and deplore the fact that they must lose two more."

Minneapolis Teachers Lose Four Weeks' Salary

The text of Miss Wiggen's statement follows:

"The 1937 Christmas recess of the Minneapolis schools has been extended from two to three weeks. This means that children will lose four weeks' work of educational opportunity. It means that teachers who are losing 12½% of their 1937 salaries will lose four weeks' pay) and other school board employees will receive no pay check.

"The normal school year for a city the size of Minneapolis is 38 weeks. From 1933, because the teaching load had been made heavier, because pay cuts for all board employees were as high as 15 per cent, because the public upkeep were inadequate, the year was shortened to 36 weeks, 34 weeks in increasingly large classes, with shortened school days. Even during the 1936-37 year, whatever time was lost full educational advantages that should be theirs.

School Specialty Cut Opposed

"During the period of the depression, the teachers of Minneapolis opposed specialty cuts as they affected the children. Given additional pupils, they worked additional hours (at less pay) in an effort to give the children of the community as much as those of more fortunate times enjoyed. They opposed elimination of any department giving opportunity for art or music or adult education. They showed themselves ready to go without in shorter times in that they fought strenuously for maintenance of the school plant and anything of a vocational nature be dropped.

"Libraries have been cut during the Fall, and all School Board employes are receiving 10 per cent less than the wages for Christmas with lean pocketbooks and heavy hearts from the cuts.

Cincinnati School Tax Levy Defeated

With regard to the situation in Cincinnati, Miss Wiggen pointed out that "in November, 1936, a school tax levy was submitted to the people for the maintenance of the schools, which meant that the schools could not be in session more than 4½ months during the year 1937. Three mill tax levies were defeated from 1934 and from 1937-38, Schools closed May 28, 1937. They opened a week late in September, and will close about two weeks early for the Christmas holiday.

Teachers Get Salary Cut

"Cincinnati teachers have suffered a fifteen per cent cut in salaries in 1937 due to the loss of time plus a fourth cut since that they have had for the last three or four years.

"The school levy passed this year, however, and Cincinnati schools are expected to be in session for ten months during the years 1938 and 1939.

"The teachers regret the loss of time that the children are suffering. They can see the effects of the loss of the vacations so far, and deplore the fact that they must lose two hours. They doesn't seem to be anything to do about it, however. Ohio laws and officials must rely upon tax levies to supplement the income from the School Foundation Fund to support their schools properly."

"The solution is a new and more adequate plan of financing schools, The Cincinnati Teachers Union is for the study and investigation of such a plan as the first plank in its platform for 1938."

4 Million Educated By W.P.A. Teachers

(Continued from Page 1)

certainly by announcing that all projects, educational and otherwise, will be granted whatever funds are necessary, and that expansion will not be on the basis of need.

The W. P. A. educational projects have achieved remarkable results, despite numerous difficulties and handicaps. Four million adults have come to them adults whose educational opportunities had been limited or non-existent in the program by May of this year.

Illiteracy classes, the college extension program, classes for parents, workers' education programs, and white schools—these are among the valuable types of services rendered. The W. P. A. education program has raised the cultural level of this country, helped educate millions who could not otherwise have afforded it, and therefore has helped to make genuinely possible that democracy that is our boast.

The need is to expand W. P. A. The index of business activity has fallen steadily for three months, and hundreds of thousands of workers have been added to the ranks of the unemployed. The situation is as acute among white-collar workers as among reliefless workers. Business needs the buying power that W. P. A. can provide.

Continuation and expansion of the W. P. A. education program is vital to the culture of our country, as well as to the welfare of the unemployed who can thereby earn their living in useful work.

The need is great. Upon you lies the responsibility for prompt and courageous action.

A. F. of L. LUMBER WORKERS WIN WARREN (ARK.) VOTE

Warren, Ark. (AFLNS).—Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Local No. 2646, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, following the recent victory in an employee election at the Southern Lumber Company here, is now working under a union contract with the company.

The local union is recognized as the exclusive collective bargaining agency for the company's employees.

N. Y. ELECTRICAL UNION WINS BIG PAY INCREASE

Closed Shop Agreement With Contractors Establishes Rate of $2 an Hour For 4,700 Workers.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York, N. Y.—An increase of 25 cents per hour was won for 4700 union electricians, when Local Union No. 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has long been seeking, will be ratified by the membership at least be maintained. To lower wage standards is to sacrifice the quality of the products, to deliberately undermine the building of structures which are inferior.

But skill is not the only differential characteristic which accounts for the higher wage rates in the building industry. The occupation of the building worker is far more hazardous than the average occupation of the worker in manufacturing industries. The building worker is exposed to accidents more numerous and more severe than in other industrial undertakings. He is exposed to special risks which do not exist in other industrial undertakings.

Employment Is Irregular

Another and even more significant factor responsible for the special wage situation in the building industries is the great irregularity of employment.

Employment in the building industry is not only irregular but it is characterized by its hourly nature. Not only do seasons of the year and weather affect the operations but they are affected also by the promptness with which materials are furnished at a job and efficiency with which operations are facilitated.

This irregularity of employment cuts deeply into the workers' earnings. To compensate for this fact it is obvious that periods of joblessness the worker must be paid for in that his hourly rates are set at an adequate level.

Work Life Span Is Short

Aside from this fact, the nature of the work of a building trades mechanic exacts from him a greater degree of physical effort and requires more strenuous and more continuous physical exertion than in most occupations. It is also important to know that work life span of the building mechanic is even shorter than that in the majority of other occupations.

Some compensation must be provided in the wage rate for this factor so that the worker may maintain himself in independence when he can no longer able to find a job in his regular trade.

Direct Labor Cost Is Small

Direct labor cost on construction is but a fraction of the total cost of residential buildings. Certainly the maintenance of prevailing wages—that small but essential measure of protection of the lower wage standards—can have no substantial effect on the progress of the program.

At the same time such prevailing wage requirements will protect and safeguard the lower worker in the building industry because it will make possible the payment of prevailing wage levels.

Ban on Jerry-Built Housing

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I want to express the hope that the housing bill to be built under the provisions of it program will not be cheap housing or flimsy material, not to outlast ten the life of the mortgage.

Congress must place as a keystone to the foundation of the entire legislation for rigid standards on materials, construction and equipment that will house the American people in homes which they will be able to hand on to the next generation.

I think it is better for us to leave the whole program untouched if we cannot have assurance that the benefit of the worker and business in general, substantial housing will be provided materials by experienced, skilled workmen, under adequate standards and specifications in every detail.

Failure to do so will be tantamount to a failure on our part to be sparing and honestly. Jerry-built, speculative housing must be ended before we begin to build.

It is my belief, Mr. Chairman, that with safeguards you have offered we can make it possible for us to build and build well. If that can be done, we have in this legislation a way out of one of the most difficult economic situation this country has yet faced.

N. Y. COPPER WORKERS GAIN HIGHER PAY PACT

Agreement Finalized With Nichols Copper Company Also Recognizes Union as Sole Bargaining Agent, Grants 40-Hour Week With Extra Pay for Overtime, and Provides Minimum Wage Rate.

New York, N. Y. (AFLNS).—About 900 men are now reaping the benefits of a collective agreement just negotiated with the Nichols Copper Company and they find that organization under the banner of the American Federation of Labor pays in economic progress.

The union agreement brought the men an increase of 5 cents an hour, all workers in the plant participating, with a minimum rate of 62 cents an hour. The 5-hour day is recognized in all departments in continuous operation, with time and a half for overtime.

The union is recognized as the sole collective bargaining agency for the plant employees; seniority of service is established, along with an arbitration arrangement and machinery for adjusting grievances. The copper company is working out details of sanitary and safety improvements for the workers.

ROCHESTER LABOR ACCEPTS SEAT IN CHURCH COUNCIL

Rochester, N. Y. (AFLNS).—The Episcopal Diocese of Rochester, in an effort to promote better understanding between the church and labor groups, has invited labor to have a representative sit with the Social Service Department of the Diocese.

The Central Trades and Labor Council named a committee to consider and report on the suggestion, the favorable report of this committee has been accepted. The representative will be an Episcopalian, Thomas A. Chamberlain, it is stated. The move has been commended by several labor officials and others.

N. Y. RELIEF BUREAU MOVES TO END SIT-DOWN STRIKES

New York, N. Y. (AFLNS).—The Emergency Relief Bureau here is reported as taking precautions to prevent sit-down strikes in district relief offices. The sit of police has been invoked to enforce an order that forbids persons bearing food, blankets, radios and other items associated normally with a "sit-in stay."

The Workers' Alliance, which has sponsored many "sit-downs" in relief bureau offices, has protested the order.

The Emergency Relief Bureau will be absorbed January 1 by the City Department of Public Welfare. The order has been generally taken to mean that the city intends to proceed decisively against "sit-downs" or "sit-ins" in its permanent welfare offices.

MARION SHOE WORKERS BECOME FACTORY OWNERS

Have Bought Out Holding Company With Two Per Cent Deduction From Wages.

Marion, Ind. (AFLNS).—Workers, described by union officials here as a thrifty home community, an industry that had been hard hit by the business depression several years ago, now hold the unique position of owning the building and land occupied by the factory in which they are employed. They recently bought the land and factory building for the nominal sum of $1 a year.

It all came about when the Marion Shoe Company, an industry that has grown into receivership and liquidated, then reorganized and started business a half years.

Now, the employes of the Daly Ignatius Shoe Company here own the factory in which they are employed and lease it to their employers.

GOVERNMENT LOANS TO BUY FARMS SOUGHT BY 10,000

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—The greatly improved condition of agriculture in many parts of the country and the increasing purchasing power of farmers is held to be reflected in the fact that 10,000 applications have been received by the Federal Land Banks during the past three months for loans to be applied in the purchase of farms.

Requests coming from every State, with the most numerous from Texas and in the Omaha, Wichita and Louisville Farm Credit Administration Districts, amount to $35,000,000 for the period.

According to A. S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner, borrowing to assist in farm purchases has been on the increase since 1933, while re-financing of farm indebtedness has declined.

CALIFORNIA ORGANIZER APPLIES UNIQUE METHOD

(Continued from Page 1)

gained, depending upon the type of boat, its relative size, and the catch obtained on each trip to sea.

Bettered working conditions were the most important factors in all agreements, however. Elsewhere, the cost of equipment and repairs was taken from the gross profits, before the shares were divided among the crew. Under the new plan, the repairs and costs will be paid by the owner. A union representative will be on every tuna boat operating out of San Diego for the express purpose of checking all merchandise in the hold to see that it is discharged for such expenses.

Since the organization drive has been in full swing, no fishing boat has left San Diego without a full union crew, the members of which are in good standing with the rapidly growing Cannery Workers' and Farm Union, Local 21319.

KNOXVILLE GOVERNMENT WORKERS DEFEAT C. I. O.

(Continued from Page 1)

interstate commerce and therefore had no application to Federal employes.

C. I. O. Is Repudiated

Some of the employees had been under the impression that they were controlled by the National Labor Relations Board, and that the vote taken by the former meeting was binding on all the members. That it was pointed out that the charter granted by the A. F. of L. to Lodge No. 1235 was void and that it could be held by even one member who desired to do so, and that that one member would have the support of the American Federation of Labor.

The upshot of the matter was that Lodge No. 1236 was reestablished with Ben Hall, its former discussed rapidly ever since.

The unanimous of the C. I. O. in Lodge No. 1235, Mr. Isler stressed the incorporation and groundwork laid by George Goog, in charge of the Southern Organizing Campaign of the American Federation of Labor; Emil Rieb, of the

CHAPELDANE ANNOUNCES NEW DEAL FOR SEAMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

U. leadership, we will not attempt to interfere with the splendid work they do for seamen, through allowship may ourselves to be used in the capacity of union servants."

Support of Seamen Asked

"We are seeking the support of seamen and members to be added by the American Federation of Labor.

"We want all honest seamen to know that the door is open, and we want the N. M. U. leadership to know that whenever we find that a majority of seamen in a company now certified to the N. M. U. indicate by secret ballot voluntarily joining with us, that they desire us to speak for them, we shall come and we shall speak with the voice of American labor and not politicians."

Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Union; James P. Darrett, A. F. of L.; J. R. Wyler, general representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Clay McKenzie, editor of the Knoxville Labor News; C. C. Arthur, president of the Knoxville Central Labor Union; Carl Green, A. F. of L.; Claude Thornburg, Tennessee Valley Authority; Maynard Baird, president, Musicians Union; Vance Bishop, Carpenters Union; Mrs. Henry Morgan, and J. H. Jones, business agent, Carpenters Union No. 60.